FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1985

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' UN General Assembly speech announcing a "new initiative" to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict was broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Calling for talks without preconditions in order to conclude peace treaties between Israel and the Arab states and resolve the Palestinian issue, Peres said negotiations should be direct but "may be initiated with the support of an international forum." Permanent UN Security Council members may be invited to support the initiation of such negotiations, he added, but Israel believes that those who confine their diplomatic relations to one side of the conflict exclude themselves from such a role. Reaffirming Israel's willingness to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, he said both sides should comprise delegates who represent peace, not terror. The agenda, procedure, and international support for negotiations can be discussed and agreed by "a small working team to be convened within 30 days," he said, and negotiations can take place before the end of 1985 in Jordan, Israel, or any other location acceptable to the parties. Negotiations may produce immediate as well as permament arrangements, he stated, and they may deal with the demarcation of boundaries as well as the resolution of the Palestinian problem.

Reacting to Peres' speech, an "authoritative" Jordanian source cited by the *JORDAN TIMES* emphasized that Jordan "categorically rejects any partial solution or separate settlement," pointing out that this was made clear in the communique issued in Riyadh at the end of the Jordanian-Syrian talks.

In Israel, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi told Jerusalem radio that Peres has digressed from the government's basic guidelines, asserting that "one cannot in the same breath talk of direct negotiations and make an overture to sponsorship by some kind of international conference." Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i also leveled "harsh criticism" at Peres' speech, according to the radio, indicating that he will henceforth allocate as much money as possible to settlements in "Judaea and Samaria."

Syrian-Jordanian Talks

The Syrian-Jordanian talks were held in a friendly and positive atmosphere and the two sides agreed to continue the dialogue in Damascus and Amman in order to pave the way for further dealings, Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah disclosed in a statement carried by SPA following the conclusion of the talks in Riyadh sponsored by the Arab League. He said the two sides affirmed their adherence to Arab summit resolutions including the 1982 Fes peace plan and they also rejected "partial and unilateral settlements" with Israel. At the end of his statement, Prince 'Abdallah revealed that in response to his committee's efforts, Syria and Iraq had agreed to hold a "high-level meeting between security officials on the Iraqi-Syrian borders" the morning of 21 October.

Damascus television and PETRA-JNA reported Prince 'Abdallah's statement without mentioning his reference to Syrian-Iraqi talks. The UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* cited a "high-level" Syrian official's statement that Jordan and Syria have made important progress in improving relations and that Jordan's decision to ask opponents of the Syrian regime to leave Jordanian territory has removed one major obstacle. However, SANA reported that Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh described this statement as "completely baseless."

Egypt

Following President Husni Mubarak's meeting with U.S. Envoy John Whitehead, MENA reported the latter's statement viewing the meeting as a "good first step" toward consolidating bilateral relations. The Cairo paper *AL-AKHBAR* likewise viewed the talks as a step toward restoring Egyptian-U.S. relations to what they were before the events of recent weeks, the agency noted. Mubarak sent a message to his Yugoslav counterpart praising the SFRY's stand on the affair of the *Achille Lauro* and the interception of the hijackers, according to MENA.

Iraq

Saddam Husayn Speech — Arab reaction to the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters near Tunis and to the U.S. interception of the Egyptian plane was insufficient, President Saddam Husayn stressed in a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Castigating these actions by Israel and the United States as "the behavior of cowards," he said that while Arab leaders have the right to establish friendship with the United States, "we must not think that friendship means accepting humiliation." Praising the Egyptian people and president for denouncing the Israeli attack on Tunisia "more than many other pretentious people," Saddam Husayn said the Arabs should seek ways to help Egypt become part of the Arab nation.

War With Iran — Iraqi warplanes launched another "devastating" raid on Khark Island 21 October, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA.

Gulf Defense

The GCC defense ministers announced the results of their 20-21 October conference in a statement carried by SPA, noting that they approved the defense strategy recommended by their chiefs of staff and reviewed steps to complete the formation of the GCC's "Peninsula Shield" forces. After concluding their conference in Kuwait, the ministers began an inspection tour of Peninsula Shield units based at the King Khalid military town in northern Saudi Arabia, SPA disclosed.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi authorities read with "deep regret" the "completely baseless predictions" by London's *THE OBSERVER* that Britain will pay secret commissions to prominent Saudi personalities as part of the aircraft deal between the two countries, a Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry source announced in a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio. Noting that the deal was concluded directly between the highest government levels in Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom and that Saudi law completely forbids taking commissions on arms deals, the statement claimed that *THE OBSERVER's story was designed to distort, subvert, and* disturb Saudi-British relations.

Iranian Policy on Lebanon

Lebanese Muslims will not forgive the Amal Movement leaders for participating in talks with the Phalangists and they will not be satisfied with anything less than the rule of a majority Muslim Government in Lebanon, Majlis Foreign Policy Committee Chairman Ahmad 'Azizi warned in an interview reported by Tehran radio. Asserting that the presence of the Phalangists in the talks "means accepting the presence of Israel and the United States," 'Azizi called on Amal supporters to pressure "those pretending to succeed Imam Musa Sadr" to end their "compromising" policy and follow the path of Islamic revolution.

PLO Affairs

Bishop Iliya Khuri has submitted his resignation from the PLO Executive Committee because of the embarrassment caused to him following the breakdown of the talks in London, QNA reported citing the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN*. As for the whereabouts of Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas, sources in Belgrade said he may have gone to Sofia, AFP noted, though diplomats in Amman reaffirmed that 'Abbas has gone to Aden.

Tunisia

Interior Ministry sources cited by MENA denied a Tunisian press report that Tunisian police recently arrested four Europeans on charges of preparing to attack the residence of a Palestinian official.

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Babrak Karmal Addresses PDPA Politburo Session

LD212156 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpt] A routine session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, was held at the PDPA Central Committee Headquarters.

The Politburo session discussed how to organize the reporting sessions in the primary local party organizations and at meetings of party activists of DRA Armed Forces units and companies.

Karmal said at the session: Convocation of the reporting sessions in the local party committee and meetings of the armed forces party activists have been transformed into a real need in the life of our party. The PDPA, passing successfully through its growth process as a leading force of society and its (?ranks), grows and consolidates. [Sentence indistinct]. The convocation of the reporting sessions will play an effective role in the growth of discipline, unity, [word indistinct], for securing advanced and positive experiences in the life of our party, advancing the level of combat, and advancing the role and responsibilities of the committee and organizations of the party and [word indistinct] experience of the cadres and party activists.

Babrak Karmal added that the reporting session must reveal the shortages, inadequacies, and deficiencies in the work of party members and the party committee, and remove them.

The heavy responsibility of revolutionary awareness should be carried out with a responsible party attitude, with speedy criticism of mistakes and shortcomings, free from affiliations and nepotism and from various kinds of ties.

The reporting sessions should provide an appropriate opportunity for joint thinking, for a climate dependent upon firm, revolutionary unity, and for finding logical and constructive solutions.

After comprehensive discussion on the importance of organizing the reporting sessions, the Politburo approved a resolution.

The Politburo later discussed methods of applying and carrying out the proposals and needs of the DRA tribal provinces in light of the decisions of the high tribal assembly.

Karmal, emphasizing the needs for the broad economic, political, and cultural work in the tribal provinces, said: The ministries, state and local departments, heads of zones and party committees are responsible for carrying out comprehensive work with relation to applying the decisions of high tribal assembly and providing [word indistinct] economic and social conditions of the border provinces, and supplying the basic needs of the people. [Word indistinct] should mobilize all capabilities and should deeply study the possibilities of the province itself, use them, and objectively strive to reach a practical result. All measures should cover the implementation of the basic decision of the high tribal assembly which is [word indistinct] and defense of the borders with Pakistan and Iran. Economic work should be associated with the political and cultural measures which aim to mobilize the people more strongly around the PDPA and the DRA, and repel the aggression from outside the country. Carrying out the plan for social and economic aid for border provinces constitutes a serious and urgent task for all party, state, and social organs and is a vital step of the present time. By implementing the plan, great steps will be taken toward securing the economic growth of the border provinces and raising the living standard in these provinces.

The Politburo then approved a resolution and a relevant plan in this respect.

PDPA, WPK Delegation Discuss Expanding Relations

LD220712 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0524 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 21, BAKHTAR — On the invitation of the PDPA CC, a delegation of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) headed by Hyon Son-kwon, the ideological secretary of the city party committee of Pyongyang arrived here today.

According to another report, the Korean delegation met with Abdullah Spantgar, the head of the propaganda, extension and publicity department of the CC. During the meeting, both sides exchanged views on the expansion of relation between the PDPA and the WPK.

BAKHTAR: Pakistan 'Embarrassed' by Afghan Unity

LD220957 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0509 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 21, BAKHTAR — The unity, concord and vigilance having been created among the free tribes after the holding of the high jirga of frontier tribes in Kabul in mid-September, has embarrassed the military regime of Pakistan.

The military regime wants to sow discord among the free tribes through the sold out mullahs and the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, but the tribes are foiling the plots of the regime.

Reports reaching here say that when the representatives of the valorous tribes of Mosakhel of Momand to the high jirga of frontier tribes returned to their regions, they held jirgas to explain the objectives of the high jirga to their people.

When the political agent of Momand Agency of the regime got word about the tribal jirgas of Mosakhel it provoked the hired mullahs and the Afghan counter-revolutionaries to launch seditions against them.

The valorous people of Mosakhel stood against the mullahs and the counter-revolution, and gave unforgettable response to the conspiracies of the political agent of the regime. The elders of Mosakhel voiced that they would not be renounced from their pledges made during the high jirga of frontier tribes.

Officials Comment on Upcoming Gandhi-Zhao Talks
HK220812 Hong Kong AFP in English 0804 GMT 22 Oct 85

[By Govindan Unny]

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 22 (AFP) — The scheduled meeting in New York later this week between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Chinese counterpart Zhao Ziyang could pave the way for a solution to a long-standing frontier dispute between the two countries, Indian officials said today.

The officials at the same time cautioned against undue optimism as the issue, which caused a brief border conflict between the two nations in 1962, was complex and difficult.

India claims the Chinese have occupied over 37,500 square kilometres (14,500 square miles) of her territory in the northern border districts of Ladakh and Aksai Chin, while China maintains more than 129,000 sq km (50,000 sq miles) of her territory, including most of Arunachal Pradesh in the northeast, is under Indian control.

Five rounds of official level talks between New Delhi and Beijing since 1981 bogged down on procedural matters and common principles without any progress on the border dispute, which, India feels, is central to any normalisation of relations, the officials said.

The sixth round of talks is due to be held in New Delhi from November 4 to 11 when both sides have agreed that substantive issues will be taken up, according to the officials.

Mr. Gandhi told a press conference on October 11 that he considered his scheduled meeting with Mr. Zhao "a building block" towards eventual normalisation of relations.

Describing the border issue as "the most central to our relations," Mr. Gandhi said it was a difficult question and would take time to be resolved.

Prior to his departure on his current foreign tour, Mr. Gandhi had reviewed Sino-Indian relations in detail with his top foreign policy advisors.

The chinese, on the other hand, are expecting a "breakthrough" on the frontier dispute at the next round of official level talks, according to press reports.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told the Indian agency, PTI, in New York on October 7 that "there is no problem existing between our two countries except the border question...I expect there will be a breakthrough."

Apart from the border issue and a general exchange of views, the Chinese premier is likely to renew his government's invitation to Mr. Gandhi to visit Beijing, according to the officials.

Mr. Gandhi is due to make an official visit to Tokyo next month and Mr. Zhao was likely to suggest that the Indian prime minister extend his trip to China, according to one official who asked not to be named.

China indicated to India during the last round of talks that while they would like the official level dialogue to continue they felt it would be more appropriate to tackle the problem at a political level "to arrive at a fair and comprehensive solution."

India, however, felt that a visit by Mr. Gandhi to Beijing could be fruitful only if some progress could be made at the lower level to justify its elevation, the officials said.

Security Tightened at Kashmir-Punjab Border
BK211609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, general security has been tightened in areas bordering Punjab. This follows an incident last night in which some unidentified persons killed two officials of the Excise Department on duty at the toll post at Lakhanpur. The state police has launched a massive hunt to apprehend the assailants. Meanwhile, the state government has announced 20,000 rupees as relief to the families of those killed.

Prosecuted Assam Government Employees Can Appeal
BK200538 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] In Assam, the state government employees prosecuted in connection with the agitation over the foreigners issue can file fresh appeals to get their cases reviewed. An official spokesman said in Guwahati that the state government took the decision to speedily implement the Assam accord. The appeals should be made within 3 months. Retired employees can also filed appeals, the spokesman said.

Paper Views Gandhi Concern on Pakistan Nuclear Bomb
BK191439 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 85 p 8

[Editorial: "The Nuclear Shadow"]

[Text] The frequency of the Prime Minister's warnings about the danger from Pakistan's nuclear weapon preparations merits particular attention. Unlike his mother, Mr Rajiv Gandhi has not made a habit of conjuring up a fearful combination of internal and external threats; and there is no reason to believe that his political inclinations oblige him to take a hostile view of Pakistan and its backers. One can also fairly assume that, given a chance, he would have been more anxious than Mrs Gandhi to avoid any consideration of India's own nuclear option. Yet he has repeatedly pointed out in the past few days that the Pakistani bomb, whether already complete or about to be manufactured, is a matter of the gravest concern. He has not spelled out how the threat is to be countered, and has reiterated India's disinclination to exercise the option demonstrated at Pokharan 11 years ago. But it would be naive to believe that the country can maintain this abstinence if Islamabad does not change course. Mr Gandhi has expressed the hope that Pakistan will still desist from going ahead with its programme, but this can he only for the record. Surely he knows that if General Ziaul Haq was not stopped

earlier by his influential patrons, there is no question of his yielding at this point to persuasion or pressure. It is not even certain that strong pressure has been or will be applied.

There has lately been a spate of reports about the bomb preparations. Some say that Pakistan will not take more than two months to produce the bomb; some believe that it may already be ready for use and a test explosion has perhaps been dispensed with. One British newspaper has quoted U.S. intelligence for the report that Islamabad is manufacturing a nuclear weapon suitable for delivery by its newly acquired F-16 aircraft which have all been based close to the Indian rather than the Afghanistan border. A well-known American columnist, too, quotes CIA information for various details: The Pakistanis are said to have developed a plutonium bomb with Chinese help and passed on to China the advanced technology for uranium enrichment which one of their scientists stole from a plant in the Netherlands. All such reports are partly speculative, and not all the speculation is plausible. For example, a report that India is working on a hydrogen bomb will be treated with considerable scepticism by anyone with some idea of the technical requirements for a thermonuclear explosion. But the main picture that has emerged from various reports about the Pakistani work over a period of months, indeed years, is supported by some hard evidence and accepted as correct by international expert opinion.

That Pakistan had been working on the bomb was established long ago; there are also indications that it has been trying to develop both plutonium and uranium-235 weapons; and intelligence from various sources hoints to the advanced stage of these preparations: It is generally agreed that the bomb is about to be fabricated if not already ready. Over the past few months Mr Rajiv Gandhi must also have noted a variety of other evidence that not only are the general military preparations primarily directed at India but Pakistan has also been active in creating trouble in Punjab and across the border in Kashmir; the recent border exchanges are a part of this scenario. Border provocations and attempts at internal subversion by infiltrators may not occasion much surprise; the pattern of military aim that emerges from Islamabad's acquisition and deployment of new fighter-bombers, missiles and other weapons has also been under anxious study for some time. But the latest information about the progress of the Pakistani bomb confronts India with a radically altered character and incalculably enhanced magnitude of the overall challenge to national security. It is a measure of the concern this must cause that even the temperamentally unhysterical Mr Gandhi now returns to the subject every other day.

Radio Views Commonwealth, UK Stand on S. Africa

BK211415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Uma Shanker Padma Commentary]

[Text] The Nassau conference of the heads of government of the Commonwealth will long be remembered for the resolute action it has recommended against the racist regime of South Africa. It is not as though the declaration was arrived at as matter of course, which normally it should have been on an issue like the apartheid. There was of course unanimity on the hateful character of the apartheid. There was indeed consensus on the issue, but when the question of what stand the conference should take in the matter of that action against the Pretoria regime [arose] there were sharp differences of opinion in the conference. Here again, this is not to say that opinion in the conference was evenly divided. On the other hand, while virtually all the participating members were of the view that the conference should call for mandatory sanctions, Britain was opposed to such a step. The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, maintained her opposition to it till the end of the conference. So frustrating it was to the members of the conference that at one time many thought of adopting a declaration even if it had to be without Britain being a signatory to it. Agenda group of the conference, led by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, sought to evolve a consensus by diluting the nature of sanctions to make it acceptable to Mrs Thatcher. It calls for constituting a contact group with a timeframe of 3 months to enter into a dialogue with South Africa with the option before it of recommending graduated sanctions against it. Despite informal consultations with Mrs Thatcher during the retreat on the weekend, it looked as though Mrs Thatcher would not fall in line. However, the agenda group eventually succeeded in prevailing upon her.

In the conference, if Mrs Thatcher represented extreme on one end of the spectrum, on the other end were the South African frontline states, like Mr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. In between were countries like India, Australia and New Zealand. Yet, so strong was the desire on the part of the leaders that the Commonwealth should maintain its unity that a consensus was possible.

Broadly speaking, the British position was conditioned by the fact that it had a great deal of investments in South Afcica which it felt would be jeopardized by sanctions. Mrs Thatcher maintained, moreover, that sanctions would harm the nonwhites as much as the whites, to which the Zambian answer was to remind her that Britain had economic ties with not only other African countreis, but also with countries all over the world. Furthermore, Mr Kaunda pointed out that if the situation was allowed to deteriorate in South Africa, there will be such a blow up that it would be impossible to save the country. There were some who felt that selective sanctions in critical areas will be an adequate way out. It was pointed out that if Britain did not agree to a ban on new investments, African and other countries would be free to boycott [South] Africa's agriculture products and refuse permission to aircraft to touch down in their countries if they operated with South Africa.

In sharp contrast with contentious nature of deliberations on the sanctions issue, the conference readily accepted a suggestion made by Mr Gandhi that the conference should constitute an ad-hoc committee to draft a declaration on the world order to be presented to the United Nations on the occasion of its 40th anniversray. Broadly speaking, the declaration would incorporate agreed measures to end poverty and make the world a more humane planet than it is. Naturally, the developing countries of the Commonwealth spoke forcefully against protectionism and the structure and approaches of the international financial institutions, like the World Bank. Mr Gandhi pointed out that increased protectionism harmed the growth of the economies of the developing coutnries, while the Malaysian prime minister,

Mahathir Mohamed, pointed out that these countries have neither the economic strength to withstand pressures, nor the political leverage which the developed countries had. There is no doubt that but for a constructive role of countries like India, Australia, and New Zealand, consensus on the issues that came up before it, it would have been virtually impossible for the Commonwealth to adopt the Nassau declaration. [sentence as heard]

BANGLADESH

Ershad Returns From Curtailed Overseas Visit

BK210711 Dhaka BSS in English 0700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 21, (BSS) — Bangladesh's President Hussain Mohammad Ershad returned here today after cutting short his visit abroad in view of the tragic incidents of Jagannath hall which had killed 36 students and injured about two hundred others, as a result of roof collapse in an auditorium.

The airport ceremonies were cancelled as a mark of respect to the victims.

Originally, the president was to return home on Oct 28 after attending the commonwealth summit in Nassau, the Bahamas, and commemorative session of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations in New York.

But when he heard the news of the tragedy of Dhaka University, he decided to cut short his programme by one week and be back home to join the nation in mourning.

Government Opens Formal Talks With Insurgent Faction

HK220756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 22 (AFP) — The government has opened its first-ever formal talks with the Larma faction of the tribal Shanti Bahini insurgents fighting for autonomy in southeastern Bangladesh, a newspaper said here today.

The *NEW NATION* said that the talks which opened yesterday were aimed at ending more than a decade of sporadic violence by Shanti Bahini insurgents in the Chittagong Hill Tracts District.

The government's talks with the Larma faction at an undisclosed location followed an accord last April between authorities and another Shanti Bahini faction, the Priti group, which laid down its arms and opted for peace.

No further details on the talks were immediately available.

The Shanti Bahini insurgents have been fighting for autonomy for the 13,000 square kilometer (5,200 square mile) Chittagong Hill Tracts District since the early 1970's.

SRI LANKA

Detained Tamil Leader Says Cause 'Lost'

BK211101 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A detained rebel leader has said separatist guerrillas are fighting a lost cause in their war to set up a Tamil state in Sri Lanka. We are a disillusioned lot. There are many others who feel the same and want to leave guerrilla groups, but they dare not for fear of reprisals on those near and dear to them, 22 year old Subramaniam Chandrakandan told reporters. Chandrakandan is an area leader of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization, TELO, one of 35 separatist guerrilla groups.

Syrian Envoy Conveys Al-Kasm Message to Musavi

LD211756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Ibrahim al-Yunis, the ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in Tehran, met Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi this evening and congratulated him on his behalf and on behalf of the Syrian prime minister on Musavi's reappointment as prime minsiter of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also handed the prime minister a message form Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the Syrian prime minister. The message stresses the Syrian Arab Republic's support for the just battle of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the imposed war.

Majlis Official Criticizes Amal for Lebanon Pact

LD211932 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 21 Oct 85

["Azizi Critical of Power Sharing Plan for Lebanon" — IRNA headline]

[Excerpts] Tehran, Oct. 21, IRNA — The Majlis Committee for Foreign Affairs Monday sharply criticised the leadership of Lebanon's Amal militia for conducting talks with the Phalangists on the political future of the Middle Eastern country. Amal, Druze and the Phalangists signed a Syrian sponsored agreement last week for ending Lebanon's ten year civil war.

The Persian daily *KEYHAN* reporting on Majlis proceedings in its Monday issue quoted the Majlis official as saying that Lebanon's Muslims will not settle for less that a majority rule government. Muslims comprise the majority of the Lebanese population.

Azizi said that it was unfortunate to have to accept the presence of the Phalange in the discussion which, in his words, indicated that concessions would be made to the Zionist regime which supports the Phalangists. The Islamic Republic calls fo: the liberaiton of occupied Palestine through armed struggle and supports Muslim organizations which adhere to this policy.

Amal's splinter gorup the "Islamic Amal" and the Hizballah have repeatedly voiced support for the liberation of Jerusalem from the Zionist occupation.

Further Details

LD211151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Ahmad 'Azizi, chairman of the Majlis foreign policy committee, was interviewed by our correspondent on the talks between the heads of Lebanese groups. He said: The meeting between heads of some Lebanese groups and the Phalangist leaders to reach a compromise on the fate of that country will have worse repercussions than the meeting of the so-called Lebanese Liberation Movement at the beginning of the Israeli invasion and aggression against that country, considering the collaboration between the Phalangist regime and the Zionist regime and their many crimes against the Muslim people of Lebanon.

He added: No doubt the outcome of the talks will be to overlook the treachery of the Phalangists and to give them a share in the future of Lebanon. That country will be liberated thanks to the self-sacrifices and jihad of the Muslim martyrs in face of world arrogance, aggression, and Zionist occupation. The official presence of the Phalangist leaders in the talks on the future of Lebanon means accepting the presence of Israel and the United States and creating a suitable atmosphere for the greed of the arrogant and against the interests of the Muslims.

The Islamic ummah and the deprived Muslim masses of Lebanon will not forgive the participation of the Amal leaders in the talks. Despite all the political plots by the East and the West, they will not be satisfied with anything less than the rule of a majority Muslim government in Lebanon.

Ahmad 'Azizi continued: The earnest masses and the committed youths of Amal should show sensitivity toward such compromises. Considering the subservience of the present leadership of the organization and regarding other compromising moves such as approval of the Naqurah talks, they should put pressure on those pretending to succeed Imam Musa Sadr and the trustees of his ideas, to act in the interests of Muslims and join the noble course of the Islamic Revolution.

Khomeyni Receives Families of Martyrs, POW's

LD211343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Families of martyrs, POW's and the missing from (Hormut), (Kangan), (Dayyer), and (Sa'adatshahr) in Bushehr and Fars provinces were received by Imam Khomeyni in Jamaran today. During the meeting, Majlis deputy speaker and the supervisor of the Martyr's Foundation Karrubi, conveyed the gratitude of the imam of the ummah to the audience.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,265

LD211628 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 21, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Monday that artillery fire of Iran's Muslim forces in the western fronts over the past 24 hours killed more than 10 Iraqi troops and destroyed two trucks and six bunkers of the enemy. Announcing this in its Communique Number 2265, the Command added that during exchange of fire in the northwestern fronts, Iraqi troops suffered considerable casualties and losses.

Iranian Ground and Gendarmerie Forces shelled two Iraqi patrol units operating in the region of Sumar at 14:30 hours (1100 GMT) Saturday and at 03:00 hours Sunday (2330 GT Saturday), inflicting casualties on the Iraqi patrols and forcing the others to flee, the communique said.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian artillery pounded enemy command outposts, observation posts and other fortifications, inflicting heavy casualties on them and silencing their artillery. The communique added that artillery duel in southern fronts was more intense in Sharhani on Sunday during which the Iranian artillery prevailed.

Iraqi patrol units in the region of Chazzabah Sunday were forced to flee by Iranian artillery fire, the command said.

The city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was the target of Iraq's long-range artillery over the past 24 hours as a result of which five buildings were damaged, the communique concluded.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelling
GF211419 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian
1330 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the shelling of residential and civilian areas of the resistant cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr by the mercenaries of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq continued in the past 24 hours. This resulted in some damage to homes in Abadan. The enemy's attempted violation of the cities' airspace during the same period was defeated by the fire of the air defense units of the warriors of Islam.

Sumar Region Operations
LD220941 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Prov., Oct. 22, IRNA — Two battalions of the Iraqi Army were totally smashed and 170 Iraqis were killed or wounded in a successful operation launched by the Iranian forces in Sumar operational region, at 23:00 (19:00 GMT) hours Monday. The two included a commando battalion and First Battalion of the 801st Brigade, 22nd Army Division of the Second Corp.

Furthermore, the Iranian forces destroyed two battery units, three mortar launching positions (60, 82, 120 mm), enemy concentrations on Kani Sheykh Heights, enemy fortifications and watch posts on Heights 205 and 207. The Islamic combatants infiltrated five kms deep inside enemy positions in the above-mentioned heights. The offensive is part of the chain operations started June 14th, in northern, northwestern, western and southern Iran.

Right after the start of the operation, the Iranian forces opening their way through barbed wires and 500-5000 sq. m mine fields, and while defusing or collecting some 700 mines, launched their attacks from Heights 205 and 207. Six hours later, the Iranian forces, supported by the Iranian mortar and artillery units, and after inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the enemy, returned to their positions.

The commander of the operation said that four ammunition depots, 30 enemy bunkers on the 205 and 207 Heights were demolished and a number of enemy vehicles were destroyed.

Supply Ships Delivered to Guards Corps
GF220552 Tehran Domestic service in Persian
0330 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, following a 6,000 km journey, two supply ships from the first batch of support and logistics ships destined for the Hormozgan First Naval Brigade arrived in the blue waters of the Persian Gulf and docked at Martry Bahonar jetty in Bandar 'Abbas port yesterday afternoon amid special ceremonies. The two ships, which sailed to Iran from the Netherlands and are intended to strengthen the naval capabilities of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, can carry tanks, personnel carriers, and vehicles, and can conduct sea-based operations and provide support to any location in the Persian Gulf or the Sea of Oman.

SAIRI Official Meets Kurdish Revolutionaries
GF211604 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A group of Iraqi Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries have met with Hujjat ul-Islam al-Hakim, spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI]. The SAIRI spokesman stressed during this meeting the need to continue revolutioanry activities, especially after the expanded attack launched by the international oppression and the aggression mounted by the Zionist entity against the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

New Bandar Abbas Facilities; New Oil Reserves
LD211701 Vienna OPECNA in English 1555 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Bandar Abbas, Iran, 21 Oct. 85 (OPECNA) — A prototype mooring buoy was commissioned at this port Sunday. Deputy oil minister Musa Khayyer said the entire work had been carried out by Iranian engineers. He said efforts were underway to build some 12 jetties using this method to facilitate oil-loading operations. The minister said: "There is no problem with Iran's oil exports."

He stated that with the help of Iranian engineers, oil terminals, short-length pipelines and other facilities would be installed, as and when the need arose. He disclosed that new oil reserves had been discovered in Khorasan and near Kang. The current output of Iranian refineries, he added, was 550,000 b/d [barrels per day]

Kuwaiti Seizure of Iranian Workers' Assets
LD211743 Tehran IRNA in English 1619 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 21, IRNA — A total of 15,000 foreigners have so far been deported from Kuwait since the beginning of recent explosions in that country, according to Kuwaiti officials. Kuwaiti dailies in their Monday issues quoted the minister of labour, Khalid al-Jumay'an as saying that the deportees had various nationalities. He did not elaborate. Al-Jumay'an was also quoted as claiming that the deportees' salaries had been completely paid them by the government organs and the private sector.

The Kuwaiti Government gives priority to Arab workers to work in Kuwait and also tries to decrease the number of non-Arab Asian workers in the country, according to the minister. Despite Kuwait's claim, Iranians deported recently have said that all their possessions had been seized by the Kuwaiti Government.

$115 million in Assets from 'Run-Away Capitalists'

LD220642 Tehran IRNA in English 0620 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 22, IRNA — Assets of a group of 76 citizens associated with the past regime were seized by the office of the Prosecuter General of the Justice Ministry over the past two weeks. The seized assets comprise movables as well as landed property. Most of the said persons had fled abroad before or after the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution and managed to smuggle out a considerable amount of the foreign currency.

The value of the seized property totals to 10 billion rials (dlrs 115 m) and includes commercial and residential buildings, orchards, land, capital as well as livestock, announced the Office of the Prosecuter General here Monday.

Prosecuter General Mohammad Musavi Khoeiniha has told public prosecuter's office to keep a watchful eye on run-away capitalists who are attempting to regain control of their expropriated properties. Returning run-away capitalists must not be allowed to harm the revolution, said Hojatt ol-Eslam Khoeiniha, here Monday.

Importers Urged to Use Domestic Transportation

LD211356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] IRNA reports that the Ministry of Roads and Transport has issued statement to the importers of goods from both the private and the public sector. The statement points out in implementing the government's policy of giving priority to the state international shipping fleet for carrying goods bought from European countries and Turkey, and following the prime minister's circular in this connection, it is necessary to note the following in shipping imported goods:

Maximum use must be made of the capacity of the country's southern ports by the merchant fleet of the Islamic Republic Republic of Iran in order to create more jobs in ports and in the domestic transportation network;

Maximum use must be made of the capacity of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Railways to transport imported goods from their point of entry to other locations inside the country;

Maximum use must be made of the capacity of the international road transport fleet in order to prevent the unnecessary entry of foreign trucks to the country and to economize on foreign exchange expenditure as a result.

Also, in accordance with the related regulations, importers may sign shipping contracts only with foreign companies which have permits for carrying goods to Iran.

The statement by the Ministry of Roads and Transport also stresses that if Iranian trucks do not have the right capacity for carrying goods from European countries or if there is a discrepancy in the shipping fares, importers can contact the commission in charge of these affairs situated at the office of the deputy minister in charge of road transport at the Ministry of Roads and Transport, through representatives at related ministries or organizations. Permission to use foreign trucks will be granted once the above-mentioned commission has confirmed the need. Questions on this matter can be directed to telephone number 660582 and to the bureau in charge of shipping organizations and companies.

Comment on GCC Defense Ministers Meeting

GF211943 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the "Behind the News" program]

[Text] The fact that the GCC defense ministers conference has not announced the issues discussed in the agenda proves that the Islamic-Ba'thist war, its developments, and the possibilities of its future was the first and basic issue on the agenda of this meeting. The present and future impact of this war will put pressure on the political, economic, and security situations in the region in general. Accordingly, the GCC states have no bigger worry than the Islamic-Ba'thist war. To meet this worry, objective and serious consideration must be applied to regain the security and stability of the region and to end the war and fighting. Otherwise this worry and the decisions and recommendations will not remedy the illness of the region.

The useful remedy is to objectively deal with the reasons for the events and not defer to the results, because the state of affairs will remain as long as the causes remain. The state of the current instability and the fear of the unknown future regarded by some parties is because of the Ba'thist aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is entering its 6th year. In the course of the developments of the war, crises threatened to further widen the scope of the war. The Baghdad regime is responsible for these crises and the threats against the region's security. Some of these crises are the pollution of the Gulf waters, attacks against oil tankers, and the current trends to undermine the safety of maritime navigation by attempting to obstruct our oil exports. The discussion on the militarization of the Persian Gulf region, the purchase of weapons and military equipment, and having military obligations with one party or another will further complicate the issue and will push the situation in the region toward an international struggle.

The ideal and correct solution is to deal with the complex of the region in a serious and objective manner. This can be achieved by eliminating the reason for tension and instability. The Baghdad regime is the reason in the region. Perhaps there is a good chance to regain stability in the region and the good relations between the GCC states by reviewing the stances and stopping all support for this regime. Will the GCC defense ministers review this matter? Dealing with the results will be the only trend in this regard, which obviously will not solve a problem or end a crisis.

Comment Stresses Need for National Unity

LD211128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0445 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The slogan of War, War Until Victory is the cardinal slogan of our revolution and the acid test of right against wrong and a test of revolutionaries. Those who follow our revolutionary resistance in this imposed war are in line with the world movement of Islam. These words were said by a young fighter, a physics graduate from Tehran University, during the Badr operations, and were recorded by our correspondent. It is true that the best of our youth and their talents exhibit their true nature in the warfronts. There is no demarcation or factionalism on the frontline; these young people feel that they are in a frontline of unity.

But what of the people behind the frontline? Many of them serve the fronts but there are many who forget easily and who remember the war only when enemy planes appear in the skies above cities on our country. Soon after the red alert sirens fall silent, they open their mouths and exhibit an insatiable political, social, and economic appetite. [sentence as heard] Some in politics pursue factionalism. Some want economic grains and indulge in speculation and money-making. Those with a taste for society and fame resume their work preparing the grounds. They all fall away from each other and become strangers to each other.

How wonderful it would be if politicians could recognize the value of the spilt blood of a martyr, gushing from his love-twined veins, as superior to the social integrity, analytical mind, and administrative skills of their own. Brothers and sisters, there is no comparison between the frontline and behind the frontline. There is gossip and profit-seeking, slander, opportunism and fame, egotism; and here on the fronts there is presence, god-seeking, truth, martyrdom-seeking, faith, and worship of god.

The fronts are heavenly. O you revolutionary workers, you Muslim farmers, you committed pupils, struggling students, god-fearing bazaaris, courageous employees, come one come all to the fronts. Let us break through barriers of factionalism [khat-shekani] throughout the frontlines. Let us fight the enemies of Islam and Iran and perform our holy ablution in the holy sea of the frontlines and, facing the ka'bah, say our prayers. It is through the frontline that we can begin to rebuild the rear and make those with their backs to the enemy realize their Islamic humanitarian, and revolutionary duties. Let us all go to the frontlines!

Iran Clandestine Notes Iranian-Soviet Contacts

GF211755 (Clandestine) Radio Najat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] On 19 Mehrmah [11 October] 'Ali Khamene'i, under orders from the Soviet consul in Tehran, was charged with the duty to learn the names of all groups in Lebanon and make contacts with them to find any clues about the three Soviet hostages in Beirut. He was to give this information to Soviet officials. Their meeting took place on 19 Mehrmah at Elahieh Street in Tehran.